

BRIDGEPORT CHRONICLE-UNION.

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CHRONICLE-UNION.

ALICE C. FOLGER. ROBT. M. FOLGER.

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Connecting at HOLBROOK'S,

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TOPAZ, COLEVILLE

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ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE

rates of tolls on the

EAST WALKER RIVER WAGON ROAD

are as follows:

Buggy team..... \$1.50

Loaded wagon and two animals..... 1.00

Each additional pair of animals..... .50

Footman..... .25

Pack animals, each..... .25

Hogs and sheep, each..... .10

Loose stock, each..... .05

Empty teams, half-price.

HIG MEADOWS AND BODIE TOLL

ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE

rates of tolls on the

HIG MEADOWS AND BODIE WAGON ROAD

are as follows:

No deadheads will be permitted to pass on the road.

All tolls will be required to be paid at the time of passing the toll gate, as no credit is given.

Buggy team..... \$1.50

Loaded wagon and two animals..... 1.00

Each additional pair of animals..... .50

Footman..... .25

Pack animals, each..... .25

Hogs and sheep, each..... .10

Loose stock, each..... .05

Empty teams, half-price.

ANTELOPE TOLL ROAD.

RATES OF TOLL.

Horse and buggy..... \$.75

Double team..... 1.00

Additional span..... .75

Horseman..... .25

Loose stock..... .05

Willam Price. j74-11

IMITATION FISHES.

Artistic Counterfeits for the

World's Great Fair.

An Interesting Collection of Crustaceans and Batrachians Produced in the Exact Image of

Life.

A very wonderful collection of animals that live in the water is at present being manufactured by the United States fish commissioner for exhibition at the world's fair in Chicago. Some of the most interesting specimens will illustrate the food and other economic fishes and reptiles of this country, each one representing a species. Two experts, said to be the most skillful men living in this line of work, are engaged in turning out counterfeit presentations of Chicago's fish and fanny in the utmost variety.

The most extraordinary thing about these products, says the Albany Argus, is that they not only look but feel like the real creatures which they imitate, the very substance being a very tough so like fish itself that it is difficult for anyone who handles the objects, and examines them closely to realize that he is not dealing with the animals themselves. So amazingly well are they painted that their hues are the very tints of nature. For example, you can take a frog in your hand, pinch him and admire the beauty of his coloring, without being able to distinguish him from an actual batrachian just killed.

The secret of this art, which is quite a new one, lies mainly in the composition employed as a material. Its basis is glue. The operator first turns the fish to be imitated and makes a plaster mold from it in the ordinary fashion. Then he places a wooden plate inside the mold—a flat piece of plate of the same general shape serves, and for the purpose, the object being to give stiffness to the finished result—and pours into the mold the molten composition. Eight or ten hours after the mold is opened and a perfect water-part of the fish, as to shape, is taken out.

So admirably are all the details reproduced that each scale is distinct. After the counterfeit has been turned up to dry for a few days it is painted with oil colors in a manner as near to nature as possible, a fresh specimen not being out of the water being used for a copy. This done, the thing is finished. In the process of molding, stiffening was given to the fins and tail with ordinary wire mosquito netting.

The fishes required for molding, and copying, with colors, are being sent to Washington as fast as required from the various stations of the fish commission all over the country. Most of them at present are being obtained from Woods Hole. It may be that the experts will be obliged to go themselves to Galveston, San Francisco and elsewhere in order to secure fresh specimens from the Gulf, Pacific and lake waters. Those forwarded hitherto are wrapped in cloths as quickly as possible after being captured and packed in ice for shipment.

Some superb bullfrogs have just arrived from northwest Missouri. They are large and in length. Tortles of every edible variety will also be shown in the collection, including the various terrapins, the snapping, the green turtle and others. In making models of them the shells and backs of the animals themselves are utilized. About a dozen kinds of snakes, which are destructive to fishes will be represented incidentally. Lobsters, crabs and other crustaceans will likewise be shown. Some giant crayfishes nearly a foot long have come in with the big frogs from the Ozark region. There is no reason why they should not be introduced very profitably in the fresh waters all over the United States, and it is not unlikely that the fish commission will take steps to accomplish this end. The crayfish closely resembles the lobster in appearance, its meat being more delicate in flavor, and it would be very nice indeed if the streams and ponds in every state could be stocked with this huge species, which is very prolific and can be made at home anywhere.

An interesting burrowing variety of a small sort is very plentiful on the Potomac meadows near Washington. It lives in holes with bottle-shaped enlargements at the bottom, where the animal can usually be found by digging. In the spring each one builds over its burrow a sort of chimney six or eight inches high, composed of lumps of mud which it fetches and piles ingeniously on top of one another in the shape of a dome closed at the top.

A Mammoth Washout.

Lake George has a mammoth curiosity which few people appreciate. About a mile south of Caldwell, in a field, is one of the largest holes that anyone has ever seen. It was started quite a good many years ago by heavy rains and has continued to expand until it is safe to say that several of the largest hotels could be deposited in it, leaving room for a number of other buildings of no small dimensions. The washouts have carried the earth into the lowlands and scattered it abroad, and the cave has swallowed up trees and portions of fences in its course, burying them or carrying them away. Each year the hole grows larger and the question is where it may reach to in years to come. It is a sight worth a tramp over the fields to see and should be installed as one of the curious attractions of Lake George.

A MARVEL AT FIGURES.

An Illiterate Missourian Who

Works Wonders

He Cannot Tell a Figure When He Sees It, Yet Can Solve the Most Difficult Problems in an Instant.

Although the public has heard something of "Rube" Field, the mathematical prodigy of Hazel Hill, what has been said and written of him has generally been guessed at. He is the mathematical wonder of the world, as regards calculations. "Rube" is an illiterate as a savage, and can instantly solve any mathematical problem. He could not recognize his name if it were placed before him in type three feet high, nor can he tell a figure seven from a cipher, yet he can tell how many grains of wheat piled upon each other would reach the sun if you give him the distance from earth to the sun, writes a Kansas City Times correspondent from Hazel Hill, Mo. Such a problem he considers quite simple, and will announce the answers by the time you have concluded the question.

"Rube" is not easily engaged in conversation, and there is not a person in the world to whom he would confide his secrets. No more to his mother than to you. He believes that all mankind is in league to take from him his gift, or, as he puts it, his "mystery." He regards every man in the same way, and that unapproachable fear will, no doubt, keep him out of sight of the public, as it has for the last twenty years. Though he is mercenary to a degree in his dealings, he does not seem to possess any special desire for riches, but rather craves the desire to see "fools," as he calls the human family, put to some expense on his account. It makes him feel big to have men hire him to be interviewed, and yet he is not vain enough to make a public exhibition of himself, another evidence of his unusual composition.

He cannot tell how he manipulates figures and computes numerals as with a thought, and this inability to explain bothers him least of all who are aware of the fact. He says he is aware if he could write an arithmetic with his system of calculation as a basis he "could make more money than ten railroads," but he can't do it and doesn't care anything about it. He is satisfied with his lot and has great plans for the future. It is his belief that he came into this world to herald to men that beyond their vision of the science of numbers lies the key to all

MECHANICAL NEWS.

There are nearly six thousand pieces in a modern locomotive.

Compressed paper is now used as a substitute for wood in the manufacture of shuttles and their wheels for looms.

A resident of Ewart, Mich., has invented a device whereby brakes applied to a locomotive will operate every brake on the train.

A seamless steel boat made from one piece of metal by hydraulic pressure promises to be very desirable. It will last a great while and cannot leak.

The steam-hammer used in forging the armor plates at Bethlehem has a plunger equal in weight to 15 tons; the anvil that receives this blow weighs 1,400 tons.

Artificial grindstones, made of a mixture of pulverized quartz, powdered flint, powdered emery or corundum and rubber dissolved by a suitable solvent, are now made for sharpening tools which wear out by years any actual stone known.

They break up jams of logs in the Androscoggin with dynamite. The charge is lashed to a long pole and forced through the boiling water. The jam leaves at once. Formerly men went out on a jam, but it was very dangerous. Sometimes eight cartridges are exploded at once.

TOLD BY PHOTOGRAPHERS.

A young lady in Lewiston, Me., entered a photographer's gallery and, after seating herself in a chair, calmly informed him that she wanted her "face drawn." The photographer said he would draw it.

A Chicago photographer claims to be doing a good business among the young men of that city by photographing the pictures of their sweethearts on their arms, when finished appearing similar to the tattooing process with the exception of the colors.

An amateur photographer went thirty miles out in the country to take some choice views, filled fifty plates and found when he came to develop them at home that he hadn't opened the shutter of his camera. He had pressed the button, but for some reason it hadn't done the rest.

A photographer at the convention in Buffalo told a reporter of the old days in the west, when the man at the camera used to make the subject "look pleasant" by leveling a pistol at him and saying: "Look right in the muzzle of this yere revolver, my man, and remember that I hain't a-goin' to hev this picture spoiled with any o' your foolin'."

THE INDUSTRIES.

Of 10,757 farms in Utah 9,794 are made fertile by irrigation.

The production of anthracite coal this year is 10,000,000 tons, or 2,800,000 tons over the first half of last year.

It is reported that a vein of coal three miles wide and fifty feet thick has been discovered in the Flathead country in Montana.

A Texas cattleman says the outlook at present is that the supply of cattle from that state will fall short 1,000,000 head as compared with the number last year.

The honey crop this season will be the highest California has ever known. The bees can't find nectar enough, and hives that yielded twenty-nine tons last year will not produce a pound this season.

The exports from the city of Charleston, S. C., increased from \$13,783,731 in the year ending June 30, 1890, to \$21,940,000 for the year ending June 30, 1891. The largest item of increase was that of cotton.

GOOD QUEEN VIC.

QUEEN VICTORIA is fond of oatmeal porridge, and is Scotch enough to believe in its virtue of being strengthening and having no bones in it.

QUEEN VICTORIA now rules a population of 307,000,000—a greater number of people than ever acknowledged the sovereignty of any other person in either ancient or modern times.

QUEEN VICTORIA's daughter, Princess Christian, employs a woman as her physician when her nerves trouble her. Her attendant at such times is a well-known specialist—Dr. Julia Matland.

QUEEN VICTORIA still clings to the black dress which is the symbol of her widowhood. Indeed, black was always her favorite wear, even when she was young and unmarried, it being an expressed opinion that she "looked best in black."

HINTS FOR THE KITCHEN.

NEVER put salt on a steak until after it is cooked.

THE lid of a saucepan should never be raised over a smoky fire.

BEFORE broiling fish rub the gridiron with a piece of fat to prevent its sticking.

THE earthy taste often found in fresh water fish can be removed by soaking in salt and water.

FRIED fish is very good turned in salted flour, or salted egg and bread crumbs, and then put into boiling-hot fat to get brown.

ALL sorts of vessels and utensils may be purified from long retained smells of any kind by rinsing them out well with charcoal powdered after they have been scoured with sandpaper.

COSTLY PAPERS AND RELICS.

GEORGE SCHWEICH, a merchant of Richmond, Mo., owns the table upon which the Book of Mormon was written. He values it at \$5,000.

PROF. R. L. PERKINS, of Boston, has a copy of Horace that is more than three hundred years old. It was printed in 1576, and has an index to every word.

LORD ASHURNHAM's famous "Texts of the Gospels" is valued at \$50,000 and is on view at the Bookbinder's exposition in London with the Mazarine Bible and Mary Tudor prayer book.

The first check which the Longmans handed over to Macaulay on account of copyright for the "History of England" was for \$20,000. The check is preserved as a curiosity among the archives of the Longmans firm.

PROGRESS IN SCIENCE.

M. MARCY, by arranging his own apparatus, has succeeded in photographing the flight of insects, the exposure of the plate being necessarily not over 1-85,000th part of a second.

One of the most peculiar marine curiosities found at the bottom of the sea is the brain stone, which in many ways resembles the head of a human being, with its many brain-like furrows.

The wearing away of the cliffs on the shores of England has of late attracted considerable attention and the problem is being attentively studied with the view of preventing the erosive action of the waves as well as the streams that trickle down.

PROF. VAN BENESCHOTEN, of Middletown, Conn., has discovered a new insect which attacks and kills currant worms. He proposes to cultivate this useful insect extensively, with the hope of exterminating the currant pest, which all other means have failed to accomplish.

The ornithologist of the Death Valley (Cal.) expedition has secured many rare specimens of mammals, some of which are almost unknown. At Pigeon Spring some fifty specimens of a very rare mouse were taken. Of this peculiar species but one specimen, taken about fifty years ago, is said to exist.

HAPPENINGS IN EUROPE.

A SEAL in the Paris Jardin d'Acclimatation has given birth to a cub. This is the first known case of the kind among seals in captivity. The youngster is ten inches long.

A CARRIER pigeon, which had been bought at Charlottetown, near Berlin, and taken to London, has reappeared in its old home, having most likely escaped and successfully undertaken the long flight back.

A NEW petroleum-burning boat was tried near Berlin with a four-horse power engine, which went from six to eight miles an hour at an expense of two cents per horse power per hour. The engine needs only one man to tend it, and he can also steer.

The manager of the Zoological garden at Frankfurt and two of his assistants were arrested for manslaughter in refusing to kill the polar bear which was eating the woman who lately climbed into his cage in order to commit suicide.

A SEASPORT man has furnished a new illustration of thrift. He walked from his town down to Belfast, a distance of six miles, to take an excursion steamer to Bangor, because the fare was the same from both places, and he would thus get more sail for his money.

MEDICAL MATTERS.

THE statistics for 1890 for the Pasteur institute show that 1,516 patients were treated. The record for the last five years shows only .6 per cent. of deaths.

From observations made in Switzerland it appears that mortality from organic disease of the heart decreases as the altitude of the habitation rises and that it is greater in towns than in the country.

THE man who will give to the world an unfailing remedy for sprains shall have his name writ high upon the wall of the temple of fame, and his praises shall be sung through long ages by the bards of a grateful humanity.—Medical Record.

PURE chloroform, something hitherto unobtainable, will now be made by M. Pictet, a chemist of Geneva. The majority of deaths from chloroform are said to be traceable to impurities. One feature of M. Pictet's process is the reduction of the chloroform to the coldness of 130 degrees below zero.

LA BELLE FRANCE.

THE rag pickers of Paris collect about \$10,000 worth a night.

BRARDS are cut at a Russe in Paris, which is square and ragged.

THE first submarine cable of French manufacture is now being finished at Calais.

M. ADER, of Paris, after expending more than \$100,000 on a flying machine, has produced one in which he flew about 100 yards. He says it is propelled by "a combination of vapors."

THE catacombs of Paris contain the remains of about 3,000,000 human beings. They were formerly stone quarries. Many of the victims of the revolution of 1793-4 are buried there.

A GERMAN correspondent writes that French women are losing their skill in sewing, knitting and mending, and that these are becoming lost arts, especially in Paris, on account of machine work.

THE COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

THUS far an aggregate of \$2,095,000 has been appropriated by twenty-nine states for representation at the world's fair.

IT is probable that the cost of the Illinois state building will be reduced from the original estimate of \$400,000 to \$250,000, by the use of staff instead of stone.

H. C. PAYNE, special commissioner to Mexico, says that country will probably appropriate at the start \$750,000 for the representation at the exposition, and that it will most likely increase the amount to \$2,000,000 later on.

MINISTER PHELPS has hopes of inducing Baron Krupp to exhibit some of his immense guns at the exposition. Baron Krupp hesitates, for, he says, it will cost him \$250,000 to make an exhibit creditable to his establishment.

THE BARNYARD FOWLS.

IT is good economy to feed well from the start.

VERY many of the losses with young turkeys are due to lice.

SCALDED milk is a good remedy for diarrhea in summer; give them all they will drink.

If the ducks and geese are picked regularly during the summer and fall they will not moult.

DURING the summer is the best time to arrange the winter quarters for the poultry and to determine the number that is to be kept.

MEN OF NOTE.

GLADSTONE is fond of having Long-fellow read to him.

PRINCE GEORGE OF WALES will be made a duke when he gets home.

ANDREW CARNEGIE has started on another coaching trip through Scotland. Two million francs more have been added to the fortune of the Comte de Paris through the will of Marquise de St. Aster.

HENRY HILTON has a fine collection of fancy and colored diamonds, numbering nearly one hundred stones, in brown, yellow and pink.

ROBERT BONNER has been such a lover of speedy trotters that he has spent more than six hundred thousand dollars in gratifying his tastes in that direction.

EX-SENATOR BLAIR is a sandy-haired man, with a flowing beard that is sprinkled with gray. He is fifty-six years old and has served two terms in each house of congress.

RUSSELL SAGE has shaved off his whiskers and is spending the summer at Lawrence, L. I. He wears a broad-brimmed, old-fashioned hat, and looks very much like a Connecticut farmer.

LAFCADIO HEARN is teaching a Japanese college in the interior of the island, where a white man is seldom seen. He has married a Japanese woman and writes to a friend that he is lost forever to western civilization.

OF OTHER NATIONS.

SWITZERLAND yearly receives about twenty-five million dollars from foreign tourists.

BIKES no longer can be ridden in Danish cities faster than the speed of a cab, by decree of the government.

THE Austrian census shows that in Galicia seventy-four per cent. of the population can neither read nor write, and only nine per cent. can read.

THE Hobart Mercury reports an extraordinary manifestation of evolution in the development of a new sort of peril in Australian rabbits, in consequence of their endeavor to climb over wire netting fences.

THE societies for the protection of animals in Sweden, Norway and Denmark have petitioned the queen of Italy to exert her influence in protecting the northern birds which migrate to Italy in winter, and are killed there in vast numbers.

ACCORDING to the latest reports of the ministry of imperial property there is in Russia an area of one hundred and seventy-two thousand dessyatins of land (a dessyatina is about three acres) occupied with vineyards and producing twenty million pails (a pail measures four quarts) of wine.

THE LEISURE CLASS.

UNMISTAKABLE SYMPTOMS.—Ragged Ralph—"I guess I'm going to be sick, pard; I feel all out of sorts." Tattered Tom—"Wot's the matter with you?" Ragged Ralph—"I feel like workin'."—Yankee Blade.

WEARY WATKINS—"Wot an outrage it is that people has to work so hard." Hungry Higgins—"You're talking through your hat. If people didn't work where would our grub come from? Eh?"—Indianapolis Journal.

"I ALWAYS did despise yeast," languidly remarked one of the members of the Sons of Rest to another member as they reclined in the shade upon a roadside bank. "Why?" was the languid response. "Do you ask me why?" the first speaker languidly replied. "Despise anybody or anything that yearns to work."—Somerville Journal.

LOOKING HARD ENOUGH.—"Why don't you look for work?" asked the philanthropic old gentleman who had just given one dollar to one of the Sons of Rest. "I've been lying on my back under an apple tree looking up into the sky all the morning after work," said the member of the noble order plaintively, "but I haven't seen any."—Somerville Journal.

YOUNG AMERICAS.

LITTLE Willie Hawkins, while in swimming in the mill pond near his home at Burrowsville, Ia., caught four minnows in his mouth and swam ashore without swallowing or losing them.

FOUR boys of Birdseye, Ind., found an old coat near the railroad and began tossing it about and beating each other with it. A bank note slipped from beneath one of the patches. The boys ripped the coat to pieces and it panned out seventeen hundred and eleven dollars.

AN Arizona boy who has a tame, harmless snake tied his little brother's rattle to its tail the other day, and when two tramps tried to break into the kitchen they were frightened nearly to death, supposing that Henderson—the snake's name—was a rattlesnake.

A SMALL boy of Philadelphia kindled a fire in his father's plug hat, which had been stored in the attic for the heated term. "After the fire had gained considerable headway"—appropriate word a member of the family put it out and at the same time smashed the hat with a bedquilt.

SUMMER SOCIETY NOTES.

THERE are families living in Bar Harbor cottages who spend \$25,000 in a season.

WATERMELON parties are in season in Texas. They include a moonlight ride to some plantation, unlimited watermelon and a dance.

IT is said that the five leading hotels of Saratoga take in an aggregate of \$2,000,000 a month during the busy season.

BENEATH a footbridge that is a favorite meeting place for South Bethlehem (Pa.) lovers, a swarm of yellow jackets have built their nest, and between Cupid's darts and theirs the young lovers are said to have a most interesting time.

ONE way the summer girls at Bar Harbor have of acquiring acquaintance with the young men is through sham mishaps while out riding. The young men are not deceived, and even the intelligent saddle horses are beginning to understand the game.

America's Great Inland Ocean.

Did you ever compare Hudson bay with other and lesser bodies of water and land? If you never did, and will take the trouble to do so, you cannot help uttering exclamations of amazement when the immensity of this great inland ocean dawns upon your understanding. From Fury strait on the north to the most southern indentation at the mouth of the Abbitibi, river it is exactly 1,380 miles, while the width from Button's bay to the mouth of the Whale river is but little under seven hundred miles. It is as long as the first Atlantic cable and nearly as wide as the combined lengths of lakes Huron, Erie and Ontario. It extends over twelve degrees of latitude and covers not less than half a million square miles, including more territory within its limits than can be found within the borders of Great Britain and Ireland, Sweden, Norway, Greece, Switzerland, Denmark, The Netherlands and Belgium combined. It drains three million square miles of territory, receives rivers from the Rocky mountains, Labrador, the Arctic regions and some which have their sources almost within the limits of the United States.—St. Louis Republic.

Color Treatment for the Insane.

It is well known that colors have great influence on the moods of some persons, especially those of sensitive temperament. Insane persons are exceptionally susceptible to the effect of color, and a record which has just been made of experiments in this direction by the directors of the Milan insane asylum is most interesting. A melancholy patient was placed in a flood of rosy light and in twelve hours he improved perceptibly. In twenty-four hours he called for food, although for many preceding days he had refused nourishment, which had to be given him by force. Green and blue were found to be the most quieting, rose the most cheering and red the most exciting to patients generally. The results obtained were so uniform and so satisfactory that the authorities of the asylum have decided to adopt a systematic course of color treatment for the inmates of the asylum. In future every apartment in the building will be furnished in colors specially calculated to improve the condition of the patient.—Chicago News.

History Rewritten.

It used to be the fashion for orators as well as novelists to show their learning by indulging freely in quotations. They did not always succeed in impressing their hearers as in the following case, which all boys who are in their Roman history will appreciate:

"A certain member of the legislature, 'from the rural districts,' as the newspapers say, was discovered to be absent when his presence was sorely needed. An important measure was pending, and although this certain member could not speak he could vote, and in this juncture every vote was valuable.

Accordingly two other trusty members were deputized to hunt up the recreant. They went to his house and were informed that he was 'somewhere around the farm.' 'Somewhere' proved to be a field where he was busily working.

"Well, is this what you're doing?" cried the searching members, reproachfully.

"Yes, here I am," said the rural member, cheerfully. "You find me, like another Cincinnatus, killing potato bugs!"—Youth's Companion.

Julius and Pearl Divers.

One of the largest pearl fishing grounds in the world is in the gulf of California. "The pearls," says a correspondent, "are not generally regular in shape or very pure in color, but some are of large size, and many of the rare black pearls are found. The divers are nearly all Indians and their equipment is of the simplest kind, consisting only of a basket hung around the neck, in which to collect the oysters, a knife to detach them from the rocks and a stone with a cord attached. When the diver goes down he takes the cord between his toes, the weight of the stone carrying him at once to the bottom. He gathers oysters as long as his breath holds out, and then rises to the surface, to descend again in fifteen minutes. Some of the divers are wonderfully expert, and can remain under water for as much as two minutes before rising to the surface. The mortality among them is fearful, for the gulf of California is infested with huge man-eating sharks, which carry off scores of men every year."—Chicago Herald.

Slandering the Dead.

How safe it is to slander a dead man! You may say what you will in print about him, he brings no rebutting evidence. I have heard that ghosts do a great many things, but I never heard of one printing a book or editing a newspaper to vindicate himself. Look out how you vilify a living man, for he may respond with pen, or to, or cowhide; but only get a man thoroughly dead (that is, so certified by the coroner) and have a good, heavy tombstone put on top of him, and then you may say what you will with impunity. But I have read somewhere in an old book that there is a day coming when all wrongs will be righted; and I should not wonder if then the dead were vindicated, and all the swine who have uprooted graveyards should, like their ancestors of Gadar, run down a steep place into the sea and get choked.—Talmage.

A Mythical Impossibility.

"Yes, yes," said the professor, very thoughtfully, "some of those old mythological writers were very peculiar in the construction of their stories."

"As, for instance?" queried the doctor, throwing a femur at a rat on the book shelf.

"Why, that one about Leander swimming the Hellespont."

"As to how?"

"Well, the writer of that couldn't have made Leander the Hero of the story if the magazine owners of that period had offered him a bonus of one thousand dollars."—Detroit Free Press.

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